

# THE DAILY HERALD

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The Herald is fully prepared to do all kinds of plain and fancy job printing in all the latest styles. Work perfectly and promptly done.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.  
A large eight page paper giving the local events of the week, published every Saturday. Just the paper to send friends for information regarding El Paso. Price \$2.00 per year—six months \$1.00.

The authorities of New Orleans have determined to have all electric wires in that city placed underground, and the electric companies are consulting together to agree upon the best plan for a conduit system.

DURING last month no less than 54 ships, having an aggregate capacity of 101,575 tons were chartered to load wheat on the Pacific coast, some at Portland, some at Tacoma and some at San Diego, but most of them at San Francisco.

It is little wonder that Charlotte Smith and the Woman's League of Massachusetts should oppose the election of bachelors to office, when it is known that there are 71,000 more women than men in that state, and this excess is all in persons over fourteen years of age.

LUETGERT, the wealthy sausage maker of Chicago, may not be convicted of having murdered his wife and disposed of her body in his sausage factory, but the sausage appetite of Chicago has been entirely eliminated, and Luetgert will have to go into some other business.

SPAIN has had an officer, Lieutenant Sobral, taking notes of our Atlantic seaboard fortifications, but about the time he concludes what Spain terms "a scientific investigation" of the defenses at Charleston our secret service force got onto his game, and it is probable he will be ordered home.

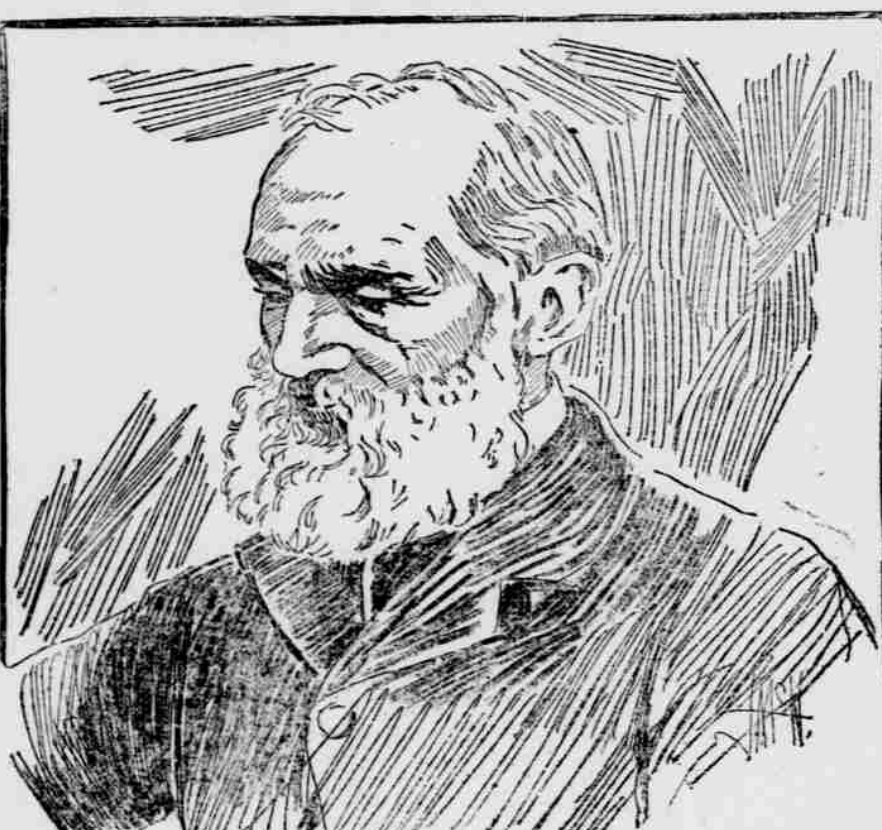
A LAW is in force on Quogue, Long Island, against the discharge of a firearm on Sunday. Recently a zealous constable started out on a Sunday to enforce this law, and he soon bagged three prominent citizens, including a church member and a justice of the peace, who were gunning for snipe.

A JEALOUS husband named George F. Flyler, of Santa Cruz, Cal., recently took the law into his own hands, and by the aid of friends unmaned the object of his suspicions, and, being convicted of mayhem, he has just been sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

NOT all coal mine owners and managers are hogs and oppressors of labor. A few days since Todd Kinkaid, president of the Cornua Coal company at Owseno, Michigan, notified his miners that from the 1st of the month the price for digging would be advanced five cents per ton, making the rate from 80 to 90 cents—an advance of from 10 to 25 cents per day for all miners. The advance was not even solicited.

THE republican county convention of Greater New York will be held on the 28th inst., and its action will be awaited with the deepest interest. The salaries of the municipal officers to be elected in Greater New York in November will aggregate \$200,000 a year, but the salaries of the \$23,000 to be appointed by the mayor will foot up the enormous sum of 25,000,000 per annum. With this tremendous patronage at its command the party that carries the city in November will be able to trench itself so strongly that nothing short of a political revolution will ever be able to break its hold on the city.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, has invented a new rallying cry for the silver orators who are to work among the farmers this fall. He says that if we had the free coinage of silver what would be worth twice as much as it is now. Yet as it is conceded that the silver dollar would be only worth its bullion value under free coinage, as it is in Mexico today, and the farmers would thus be worse off if they got twice the present price of their wheat and got it in dollars worth only 43 cents. Senator Jones has no means of substantiating his assertion that the price of wheat would double under free coinage except by admitting that the dollar which would be paid would be worth only half that which is now being paid. In point of fact, it would be less than half, as is seen by the conditions in Mexico: where a dollar contains more silver than that in our own dollar is worth but 43 cents. Senator Jones may be a great financier, but the average farmer is sufficiently well posted in matters of that sort to know that two 43-cent dollars are worth less than one 100-cent dollar.



LORD KELVIN,  
(Latest portrait.)

Here is the latest portrait of Lord Kelvin, better known to science and literature as Sir William Thompson. Together with many other distinguished savants, who number among them at least half a dozen titled Englishmen, he is traveling over the Canadian Pacific railroad on a tour of observation of the new and interesting things on the continent. Lord Kelvin was the most prominent figure at the late meeting in Toronto of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is known in England as the "prince of physicists," and has made himself popular by his lucid treatment in the magazines of subjects that before his time had been handled too abstrusely for common people. He was raised to

the peerage of Great Britain and Ireland in 1892 for distinguished services in the interests of science. He is a very hard worker, a prolific writer, and an eloquent speaker, but is especially recognized for having solved so many problems in marine telegraphy. It was for inventing a system of transatlantic signaling that he was knighted by Mr. Disraeli in 1896. He has also invented a quadrant and portable electrometer, compensated compasses for iron ships, a machine for the analysis of tidal currents and many other articles of value to navigators.

## IMMIGRATION FIGURES FOR 1897.

Comparison of the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1896 and 1897.  
(From data furnished by the commissioner general of Immigration.)

	1896	1897
Total immigration	343,267	230,332
Decrease in 1896	112,435	
Per cent of decrease		33

Number deported from entrance and returned within one year after landing 3,037 1,880  
Per cent deported and returned 0.9 0.8

Total number of illiterate \$3,195 44,580  
Per cent of illiterate in total immigration over 15 years of age 29 23

Per cent of total immigration coming from Austria Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia 52 52

Per cent of total immigration coming from the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Scandinavia 39 38

Average money brought by immigrants in dollars 11 15

Per cent of total immigration having no occupation whatever 36 36

Per cent of total immigration who were farmers, laborers or servants 46 46

Per cent of total immigration destined for the four states of Ill., Mass., N. Y., and Pa. 72 72

Per cent of total immigration destined for the South of the Potomac River, Pa., and the Ohio River, or west of the Mississippi River 11 11

REMARKS.—The fact that immigration which was 1-3 larger in 1896 than in 1895 has fallen in 1897 below that of 1895 is another illustration of the law that the number of immigrants depends upon the degree of industrial activity in this country. And this leads to two important conclusions: First, that immigration will increase again rapidly as business activity increases; second, that the present is the time when the immigration laws can be amended with the least hardship to immigrants and the least disturbance to the immigration service.

In regard to European immigration in 1897 it may be noted that while the proportion of the total immigration from South Eastern Europe has not diminished, the proportion from North Western Europe which was 52 per cent in 1895 and 39 per cent in 1896 is only 38 per cent this year—a steady decline.

Of immigrants from particular countries the Swiss, Scotch and Portuguese have this year fallen below the number of 2,000 while the Poles have increased again above that number.

The proportion deported and returned steadily diminishing having been 1 per cent in 1895, 0.9 per cent in 1896 and being 0.8 per cent this year.

There has been some decrease in general illiteracy and an increase in the average amount of money brought by each immigrant, as compared with last year.

ILLITERACY.  
Number of persons in each hundred immigrants over fifteen years of age who cannot read and write their own language, from those nations of Europe which sent upwards of 2,000 immigrants to the United States during the past fiscal year:

	1896	1897
Denmark	0.5	
Sweden	0.9	
Norway	1.1	
Germany	1.8	
England	4.1	
France	4.3	
Ireland	6.4	
Finland	8.2	
Russia	27.9	
Austria-Hungary	28.1	
Poland	39.4	
Average United Kingdom, France, Germany and Scandinavia	3.6	
Average Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia	20.9	
Average from all countries	23.3	

## COUNTRIES WHICH SEND US SKILLED LABOR.

(From report superintendent of Immigration for 1896.)

Of the immigrants sent to us in 1893 by the various countries of Europe, but a small proportion were skilled workmen. Thus among immigrants from Scotland there was one skilled in 4; from England and Wales, 1 in 5; Belgium, 1 in 7; France, 1 in 10; Italy, 1 in 14; Russia, 1 in 18; Ireland, 1 in 10; Poland, 1 in 23; Austria-Hungary, 1 in

## The United States Treasury.

It costs annually about \$350,000,000 to maintain the United States government (excluding of over \$90,000,000 for the Postal Service, much of which is paid back from postal receipts). We expend annually for the civil establishment (that is, the salaries of public officials and employees of the executive departments, care of public buildings, etc.) about \$88,000,000; for the military establishment, \$50,000,000; for the navy, \$27,000,000; for the Indian service, \$12,000,000; for interest on the public debt, \$35,000,000—making a total of \$352,000,000.

To meet these expenditures the United States government has to raise the necessary funds by taxation. The greater amount is raised by customs duties and by the internal revenue tax upon whiskey, tobacco, beer, playing cards, oleomargarine, etc. For the year ending June 30, 1896, there was collected \$160,000,000 from customs taxes and \$147,000,000 from internal revenue taxes, the balance consisting of miscellaneous receipts of public lands, revenues of the district of Columbia, consular fees, fees on letter patent, national bank circulation, profits on coinage, etc.

One can easily realize the immense work of collecting this vast sum of money. In addition, however, the treasury, through its accounting officers, has to supervise the expenditure of every dollar paid out for the support of the government, and to adjust the accounts of every officer spending the public money. Not a dollar can be paid into the treasury of the United States nor paid out without an order from the secretary addressed to the officer known as the treasurer of the United States, directing him to receive the money, which is technically termed "covering it into the treasury," or to pay out money to the person entitled, as the case may be. This order of the secretary is called a "warrant"; if it orders the treasurer to receive money, it is called a "receipt"; if it orders the treasurer to pay out money, it is called either a "settlement" warrant (when the money is paid to some person entitled to it of his own right), or an "accountable" warrant (when the money is paid to some officer of the government whose duty it is to expend it for the purposes of the government). This latter officer has to give bond to properly apply said money.—Harper's Round Table.

The postmaster general has issued an order calling the attention of postmasters to the fact that postal cards which have been mutilated or cut are not mailable as postal cards, but that letters sent by such cards must be demanded in every instance. The question arose over the action of a postmaster who declined to receive a lot of postal cards which a merchant had cut into two pieces, and on which he had printed an advertisement. The postmaster was upheld by the department, which ruled that it had fixed the proper size of postal cards and no private individual had a right to alter it. At the same time a card of any size can be sent through the mail if the proper postage is affixed. It may be two feet square, but if the postage is all right the post office is bound to receive it. The rate for such cards is 1 cent for each two ounces when it has nothing on it but printed matter, and 2 cents per half ounce when it is written on. An ordinary visiting card will carry a message if a 2-cent stamp is affixed.

A Methodist newspaper has ascertained that the average salary of preachers of the denomination in the south is only \$473.35 per year. In this case the cent column, usually omitted in stating salaries of professional men, is really important, for 35 cents have a deal of work to perform in a family compelled to subsist, or die on so meagre compensation as that. The \$473.35 a year gives about \$1.30 a day. The average preacher's family consists of five persons. Allowing the meagrest of \$1 a day for rent, clothing, fuel, doctor's bills, and the numberless incidental expenses, we find 30 cents remaining for the table. This allows 10 cents a meal for breakfast, dinner and supper; or, in other words, 2 cents a head for father, mother and children.

**Hood's Pills**  
Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends, etc.

## Franklin's Bequest.

Just about one hundred years ago Benjamin Franklin left \$1,000 for the benefit of his fellow-men, and it is interesting to note what has become of it. Says the "Washington Star":

To the town of Boston Franklin gave \$1,000, to be managed by the selectmen and the ministers of the oldest Episcopal, Congregational and Presbyterian churches of the town. This sum was devised to be let out upon interest at 5 per cent, per annum, to such young married artificers under the age of 25 years as had served an apprenticeship in that town, and had faithfully fulfilled the duties required by the indentures. Security was to be taken for their bonds "for Spanish mill dollars or to the value thereof in certified gold coins, as these loans were intended to assist young married artificers in setting up their business, they were to be proportioned by the discretion, so as not to exceed \$50 to one person, nor to less than \$15.

Franklin believed that the annual turning over of this capital would continually augment the fund, and he suggested that "there may be in time more than the original \$1,000 may require, and then some may be spared to the neighbor ring and other towns in the state of Massachusetts." He continued: "If this plan is executed and succeeds as proposed for one hundred years, the sum will then be \$131,000," of which he desired \$100,000 to be laid out in bridges, public buildings, etc., for the benefit of the people of Boston.

The remaining \$31,000, he says, "will at the end of the second hundred years, if no unfortunate accident has prevented the operation, become \$1,061,000," which he apportions then between the city of Boston and the government of Massachusetts, not presuming, he adds, to carry his views further. It appears, however, that, instead of the immense sum of \$131,000, or over \$500,000, being realized from Franklin's fund it now amounts to only about \$36,000. So uncertain are the anticipations of the shrewdest of men as to the operation of events in the future.

## Who Owns the Klondike?

Incited by the recent newspaper publications tending to throw doubt on the ownership of the Klondike gold-fields, some of the high government officials at Washington, who would naturally be expected to deal with the question if it comes to a practical issue, have been quietly looking into the matter, and are now preparing themselves for any controversy that may arise. Their views are in substance that there can be no valid objection advanced to the title of Great Britain to this territory.

A careful examination of all the reliable charts and maps made far enough back to be free from the suspicion of influence from the recent gold discoveries has convinced the officers that so far as the Klondike fields, as defined by the latest reports, are concerned, there can be no question that they lie east of one hundred and forty-first meridian, which defines the boundary line, and so are within British territory by about 35 miles at least.

As for the meridian itself, it is said that it has been so closely located by the Canadian surveyors that it is not at any point a difference of more than 700 feet in the claimed boundary, which, of course, would not substantially affect the territory that might grow out of the title.—New York Tribune.

So long as the poor man's dinner pail is full and in constant daily requisition, the rank and file in this country can afford to overlook the fact that half a dozen very rich women of New York have sworn to the title to the Dogie tariff bill.—S. F. Bulletin.

Japan has revived the old law against immigration, and in the future no subject of the mikado will be allowed to leave the country unless he have a special permit.

According to the New York World there have been 375 suicides in New York since Jan. 1. Of these 95 were women. Poison was used in 140 instances.

The Western Negro Press Association, at the recent meeting in Kansas City, passed resolutions advocating spilling of negro with a capital N.

Volumes Could Be Written, filled with the testimony of women who have been made well and strong by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a medicine that is made wholly to build up women's strength and to cure women's ailments—an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial, and bracing nerve; purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, and non-drowsy. For all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses that afflict womanhood, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy before the public devised by a regularly graduated, experienced and skilled specialist in these maladies. Its sales exceed the combined sales of all other medicine for women.

Reduced Rates to Territorial Fair.  
Sept. 11th to 18th, inclusive, the Santa Fe route will sell tickets to Albuquerque and return, at rate of \$7.65, for the round trip, good to return until Sept. 20th.

Round trip tickets will also be on sale at Albuquerque, to Las Vegas-Hot Springs, for \$4.15, with final limit Sept. 20th, tickets purchased to Albuquerque on September 13th to 19th, inclusive limited to September 28th for return at rate of \$4.10 Through sleepers to St. Louis without change. E. S. STEPHENS, B. F. DABYSHIRE, Depot Agent. S. W. F. & P. A.

Sovereign Grand Lodge.  
Account of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, L. O. E. F. at Springfield, Illinois, September 20th to 25th, the Texas and Pacific Ry. "El Paso Route" will sell you round trip tickets El Paso to Springfield and return, at rate of \$12.00, for the round trip, good to return until Sept. 28th. Tickets on sale at the city ticket office, and depot.

J. S. MORRISON, W. B. TRULL, City Ticket Agent. Depot Agent.

A Cure for Bilious Colic.  
Resource, Stevens Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. Sharp. For sale by all druggists.

It Saves the Croupy Children.  
Seaview, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that the children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—Kellam and Ourren. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists.

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ARRIVES. DAILY TRAINS. DEPARTS.  
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**Southern Pacific Excursions.**

The Southern Pacific are still selling excursion tickets to the Tennessee Centennial and International exposition, now open at Nashville, Tenn., at a rate of \$6.15 for the round trip, these tickets being on sale up to and including October 15, 1897; final limit for return, up to and including November 7, 1897.

Also on sale September 14-21-28 every Tuesday October 5-12-19 with final limit of ten days from date of sale, passage to be continuous in both directions, El Paso to St. Louis and return, one and third fare \$32.75. Chicago same conditions and limits \$60.55. Also on sale October 3rd to 7th, inclusive, limited for return to October 11th, El Paso to St. Louis, one standard first class fare, (\$39.55) for the round trip.

Also on the certificate plan, for account of the annual meeting of the Consolidated Order of Hoo-Hoos at Detroit Mich., Sept. 9th to the 15th at one third regular fare, (\$68.40); also to San Antonio for account of the session of the Grand Chapter O. E. S., \$18.70 for the round trip; date of sale Oct. 11th, limit for return, Oct. 15th. In connection with this meeting, we will place on sale round trip tickets to Monterey, Mex., from San Antonio at a rate of \$5.50; tickets to be limited to 10 days from date of sale. Tickets sold to San Antonio, will be extended 10 days by depositing with our agent at that point, at the time the Monterey ticket is purchased.

Also on the certificate plan, for account of the meeting of the National Association of Life-Insurance Underwriters at Milwaukee, Sept. 14th to 17th, 1897, \$63.93; tickets on sale Sept. 11th.

Also on account of the Confederate Re-Union at San Antonio, Texas, October 6th and 7th, one fare for the round trip, \$18.70, selling dates Oct. 5th and 6th; final limit for return Oct. 8th. Also for account of the Sovereign Grand Lodge L. O. O. F. at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20th to 25th, for the round trip, \$12.00, date of sale Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th, final limit for return, Sept. 28th. Continuous passage in each direction.

A new through sleeping car line from Houston to St. Louis, has been established via Houston & Texas Central; Houston to Ennis, Texas; Texas Midland, Ennis to Paris, Texas; and St. Louis and San Francisco; Paris to St. Louis, leaving Houston at 9:00 a. m., reaching St. Louis at 7:40 p. m. the following evening.

T. E. HUNT, Com'l. Agent, El Paso. HARRY TURNER, City Ticket Agent, El Paso.

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Through Trains, Fast Time, Smooth Track.  
Elegant Pullman Palace Sleepers on all through trains. Daily Tourist Sleeping cars to Denver, Kansas City and Chicago. Tourist sleeping cars semi-weekly to St. Paul, Minneapolis and once each week to St. Louis and Boston.  
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